



WEBSTER'S  
Ninth New  
Collegiate  
Dictionary

EXHIBIT

A

tabbles

**Adélie penguin** \ə-dā-lē-ə\ *n* [*Adélie* Coast, Antarctica] (1907) : a small antarctic penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) — called also *Adélie*

**adel-phous** \ə-del-fəs\ *adj comb form* [prob. fr. NL *adelphus*, fr. Gk *adelphos* brother, fr. *ha-*, *a-* (akin to *homos* same) + *delphus* womb — more at SAME, DOLPHIN] : having (such or so many) stamens fascicles (monadelphous)

**aden- or adeno-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *aden-*, *adēn-*; akin to L *inguen* groin, Gk *nephros* kidney — more at NEPHRITIS] : gland (adenitis)

**ad-e-nine** \ad-ē-nē\ *n* [ISV, fr. its presence in glandular tissue] (1885) : a purine base, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>6</sub>, that codes hereditary information in the genetic code in DNA and RNA — compare CYTOSINE, GUANINE, THYMINE, URACIL

**ad-e-ni-tis** \ad-ē-nī-tis\ *n* [NL] (ca. 1848) : inflammation of a gland; esp. : LYMPHADENITIS

**ad-e-no-car-ci-no-ma** \ad-ē-nō-kārs-ē-nō-mā\ *n* [NL] (ca. 1889) : a malignant tumor originating in glandular epithelium — **ad-e-no-car-ci-no-ma-tous** \māt-əs\ *adj*

**ad-e-no-hy-poph-y-sis** \hi-pāf-ə-səs\ *n*, *pl* -y-ses \-sēz\ [NL] (1935) : the anterior glandular lobe of the pituitary gland — **ad-e-no-hy-poph-y-se-al** \hi-pāf-ə-sē-əl\ or **ad-e-no-hy-po-phys-i-al** \hi-pā-fiz-ē-əl\ *adj*

**ad-e-noid** \ad-ē-nōid, -nōid\ *n* [Gk *adenoidēs* glandular, fr. *adēn*] (ca. 1890) : an enlarged mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx characteristically obstructing breathing — usu. used in pl.

**adenoid** *adj* (1947) : 1 : of or relating to the adenoids 2 : relating to, affected with, or associated with abnormally enlarged adenoids (a severe ~ condition) (~ facies)

**ad-e-noid-al** \ad-ē-nōid-əl\ *adj* (1919) : typical or suggestive of one affected with abnormally enlarged adenoids : ADENOID (an ~ tenor) — not usu. used technically

**ad-e-no-ma** \ad-ē-nō-mā\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \māt-ə\ [NL *adenoma*, *adenoma*] (1870) : a benign tumor of a glandular structure or of glandular origin — **ad-e-no-ma-tous** \māt-əs\ *adj*

**aden-o-sine** \den-ə-sēn, sən\ *n* [ISV, blend of *adenine* and *ribose*] (ca. 1909) : a nucleoside C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>4</sub> that is a constituent of RNA yielding adenine and ribose on hydrolysis

**adenosine diphosphate** *n* (1938) : ADP

**adenosine mono-phos-phate** \mān-ə-fās-fāt, -mō-nā\ *n* (1950) : AMP

**adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate** \thrē-fiv-\ *n* (1970) : CYCLIC AMP

**adenosine tri-phos-phate** \tri-fās-fāt, -tās\ *n* (1943) : ATP

**adenosine tri-phos-phate** \tri-fās-fāt\ *n* (1938) : ATP

**ad-e-no-vi-rus** \ad-ē-nō-vī-rəs\ *n* [adenoid + *-o-* + *virus*] (ca. 1956) : any of a group of DNA-containing viruses orig. identified in human

adenoid tissue, causing respiratory diseases (as catarrh), and including some capable of inducing malignant tumors in experimental animals — **ad-e-no-vi-ral** \rəl\ *adj*

**ad-e-ny-late cy-clase** \den-ī-ət-sī-klās, ad-ē-nō-īl-, -āt-, -klāz\ *n* (1968) : an enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic AMP from ATP

**ad-e-nyl cyclase** \ad-ē-nī-īl-\ *n* (1968) : ADENYLATE CYCLASE

**ad-e-nylic acid** \ad-ē-nī-īk-\ *n* (ca. 1894) : AMP

**ad-e-pt** \ad-ēpt\ *n* [NL *adeptus* alchemist who has attained the knowledge of how to change base metals into gold, fr. L, pp. of *adipisci* to attain, fr. *ad-* + *apisci* to reach — more at APT] (1685) : a highly skilled or well-trained individual : EXPERT (an ~ at chess)

**adept** \ə-dept, a-, -ad-ēpt\ *adj* (1691) : thoroughly proficient : EXPERT

**adept** *syn* PROFICIENT — **adept-ly** \ə-dept-(t)lē, -ə\ *adv* — **adept-ness** \-nəs\ *n*

**ad-e-qua-cy** \ad-ē-kwə-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1808) : the quality or state of being adequate

**ad-e-quate** \kwət\ *adj* [L *adaequatus*, pp. of *adaequare* to make equal, fr. *ad-* + *aequare* to equal — more at EQUATE] (1617) : 1 : sufficient for a specific requirement (~ taxation of goods); esp. : barely sufficient or satisfactory (her first performance was merely ~) 2 : lawfully and reasonably sufficient *syn* see SUFFICIENT — **ad-e-quate-ly** *adv* — **ad-e-quate-ness** *n*

**ad-e-un-dem** \ad-ē-un-dəm\ or **ad eundem gra-dum** \-grād-əm\ *adv* or *adj* [NL *ad eundem gradum*] (1711) : to, in, or of the same rank — used esp. of the honorary granting of academic standing or a degree by a university to one whose actual work was done elsewhere

**à deux** \ā-dō(r), ā-dō\ *adj* [F] (1886) : involving two people esp. in private (a cozy evening *à deux*)

**à deux** *adv* (1927) : privately or intimately with only two present (dined *à deux*)

**ad-her-e** \ad-her-ē, -əd-\ *vb* **ad-hered**; **ad-her-ing** [MF or L; MF *adhērere*, fr. L *adhaerere*, fr. *ad-* + *haerere* to stick — more at HESITATE] *vi* (1597) : 1 : to give support or maintain loyalty 2 *obs* : to be consistent : AC-CORD 3 : to hold fast or stick by or as if by gluing, suction, grasping, or fusing 4 : to bind oneself to observance ~ *vi* : to cause to stick fast *syn* see STICK

**ad-her-ence** \hīr-ən(t)s\ *n* (1531) : 1 : the act, action, or quality of adhering 2 : steady or faithful attachment : FIDELITY

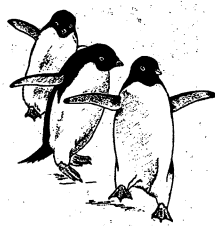
**ad-her-end** \hī(ə)r-ēnd, -ad-hī(ə)r-ē\ *n* [*adhere* + *-end* (as in *addend*)] (1946) : 1 : the surface to which an adhesive adheres 2 : one of the bodies held to another by an adhesive

**ad-her-ent** \ad-hīr-ənt, -əd-\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *adhērent*, fr. L *adhaerent-*, *adhaerens*, prp. of *adhaerere*] (14c) : 1 : able or tending to adhere 2 : connected or associated with esp. by contract 3 : ADNATE

— **ad-her-ent-ly** *adv*

**adherent** *n* (15c) : one that adheres; as : a : a follower of a leader, party, or profession : b : a believer in or advocate esp. of a particular idea or church *syn* see FOLLOWER

**ad-he-sion** \ad-hē-zhən, -sən-\ *n* [F or L; F *adhésion*, fr. L *adhaesio*, *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaes*, pp. of *adhaerere*] (1624) : 1 : steady or firm attachment : ADHERENCE 2 : the action or state of adhering; specif. : a union of bodily parts by growth 3 : the abnormal union of



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separate tissue surfaces by new fibrous tissue resulting from an inflammatory process; also : the newly formed uniting tissue 4 : agreement to join 5 : the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact — **ad-he-sion-al** \hēzh-nəl, -hē-zhən-\ *adj*

**ad-he-sive** \hē-siv, -zīv\ *adj* (1670) : 1 : tending to remain in association or memory 2 : tending to adhere or cause adherence 3 : prepared for adhering — **ad-he-sive-ly** *adv* — **ad-he-sive-ness** *n*

**adhesive** *n* (1912) : 1 : an adhesive substance (as glue or cement) 2 : a postage stamp with a gummed back

**adhesive binding** *n* (1955) : PERFECT BINDING — **ad-he-sive-bound** \-baund\ *adj*

**adhesive tape** *n* (ca. 1928) : tape coated on one side with an adhesive mixture; esp. : one used for covering wounds

**ad hoc** \ad-hāk, -hōk; (ad-hōk) *adv* [L, for this] (1659) : for the particular end or case at hand without consideration of wider application

**ad hoc** *adj* (1879) : 1 : concerned with a particular end or purpose (an *ad hoc* investigating committee) 2 : formed or used for specific or immediate problems or needs (ad hoc solutions) 3 : fashioned from whatever is immediately available : IMPROVISED (large *ad hoc* parades and demonstrations — Nat Hentoff)

**ad ho-mi-nem** \ad-hām-ə-nem, -nəm\ *adj* [NL, lit., to the man] (1598) : 1 : appealing to a person's feelings or prejudices rather than his intellect 2 : marked by an attack on an opponent's character rather than by an answer to his contentions

**ad hominem** *adv* (1883) : in an *ad hominem* manner (was arguing *ad hominem*)

**adi-a-bat-ic** \ad-ē-ə-bat-ik, -ā-dī-ə\ *adj* [Gk *adiabatos* impassable, fr. *a-* + *diabatos* passable, fr. *diabainein* to go across, fr. *dia-* + *bainein* to go — more at COME] (1870) : occurring without loss or gain of heat (~ expansion of a body of air) — **adi-a-bat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**adieu** \ə-d(y)ū, a-\ *n*, *pl* *adieux* or *adieux* \-d(y)ūz\ [ME, fr. MF, fr. a (fr. L *ad*) + *Dieu* God, fr. L *Deus* — more at DEITY] (14c) : FAREWELL — often used interjectionally

**ad-in-fi-ni-tum** \ad-in-fā-nī-əm\ also *ad-ā* *adv* or *adj* [L] (1610) : without end or limit

**ad-in-ter-im** \ad-īn-tā-rəm, -rīm\ *adv* [L] (1787) : for the intervening time : TEMPORARILY

**ad interim** *adj* (1818) : made or serving *ad interim*

**adi-os** \ad-ē-ōs, -ād-\ *interj* [Sp *adiós*, fr. a (fr. L *ad*) + *Dios* God, fr. L *Deus*] (1837) : used to express farewell

**adi-pose** \ad-ə-pōs\ *adj* [NL *adiposus*, fr. L *adip-*, *adeps* fat, fr. Gk *alephos*; akin to Gk *lipos* fat] (1743) : of or relating to animal fat; broadly : FAT — **adi-pose-ly** \ad-ə-pās-ē-ē\ *adv*

**adipose tissue** *n* (1854) : connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat

**ad-it** \ad-ət\ *n* [L *aditus* approach, fr. *aditus*, pp. of *adire* to go to, fr. *ad-* + *ire* to go — more at ISSUE] (1602) : a nearly horizontal passage from the surface in a mine

**ad-ja-cen-cy** \ə-jās-n-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1646) : 1 : something that is adjacent 2 : the quality or state of being adjacent : CONTIGUITY

**ad-ja-cent** \ə-jās-nē\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *adjacent-*, *adjacens*, prp. of *adjacere* to lie near, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to lie; akin to L *jacere* to throw — more at JET] (15c) : 1 : not distant : NEARBY (the city and ~ suburbs) 2 : having a common endpoint or border (~ lots) and ~ suburbs) 3 : immediately preceding or following 2 of ~ sides of a triangle) 4 : immediately preceding or following 2 of two angles : having the vertex and one side in common — **ad-ja-cent-ly** *adv*

**syn** ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS, JUXTAPOSED mean being in close proximity. ADJACENT may or may not imply contact but always implies absence of anything of the same kind in between. ADJOINING definitely implies meeting and touching at some point or line; JUXTAPOSED implies having contact on all or most of one side; JUXTAPOSED means placed side by side esp. so as to permit comparison and contrast.

**ad-jec-ti-val** \ə-jik-tī-vəl\ *adj* (1797) : 1 : ADJECTIVE 2 : characterized by the use of adjectives — **ad-jec-ti-val-ly** \-vəl-ē\ *adv*

**ad-jec-tive** \ə-jik-tiv\ also \ə-jit-iv\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *adjectiv-*, fr. LL *adjectivus*, fr. L *adjectus*, pp. of *adjicere* to throw to, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to throw — more at JET] (14c) : 1 : of, relating to, or functioning as an adjective (an ~ clause) 2 : not standing by itself : DEPENDENT 3 : requiring or employing a mordant (~ dyes) 4 : PROCEDURAL (~ law) — **ad-jec-tive-ly** *adv*

**adjective** *n* (14c) : a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else

**ad-join** \ə-jōin, a-\ *vb* [ME *adjoinen*, fr. MF *adjoindre*, fr. L *adjungere*, *ad-join* + *ungere* to join — more at YOKE] *vi* (14c) : 1 : to add or attach by joining 2 : to lie next to or in contact with ~ *vi* : to be close to or in contact with one another

**ad-join-ing** *adj* (15c) : touching or bounding at a point or line *syn* see ADJACENT

**ad-joint** \ə-jōint\ *n* [F, fr. pp. of *adjoindre* to adjoin] (ca. 1909) : the transpose of a matrix in which each element is replaced by its cofactor

**ad-journ** \ə-jōrn\ *vb* [ME *ajourner*, fr. MF *ajourner*, fr. a- (fr. L *ad-*) + *diurnus* — more at JOURNEY] *vi* (14c) : to suspend indefinitely or until a later stated time ~ *vi* : to suspend a session to another time or place or indefinitely 2 : to move to another place

**ad-journ-ment** \mənt\ *n* (1607) : 1 : the act of adjourning 2 : the state or interval of being adjourned

**ad-judge** \ə-jāj\ *vi* **ad-judged**; **ad-judg-ing** [ME *ajugen*, fr. MF *ajugier*, fr. L *adjudicare*, fr. *ad-* + *iudicare* to judge — more at JUDGE] (14c) : 1 : to decide or rule upon as a judge : ADJUDICATE 2 : to pronounce judicially : RULE 2 *archaic* : SENTENCE, CONDEMN 3 : to hold or pronounce to be : DEEM (~ the book a success) 4 : to award or grant judicially in a case of controversy

**ad-ju-di-cate** \ə-jūd-i-kāt\ *vb* **-cated**; **-cat-ing** *vi* (1775) : to settle judicially ~ *vi* : to act as judge — **ad-ju-di-ca-tive** \-kāt-iv, -kāt-\ *adj* — cially ~ *adv*

**ad-ju-di-ca-tor** \-kāt-ər\ *n*

**ad-ju-di-ca-tion** \ə-jūd-i-kā-shən\ *n* [F or LL; F, fr. LL *adjudicatio*, fr. *ad-judicare*, pp. of *adjudicare*] (1691) : 1 : the act or process of adjudicating 2 : a judicial decision or sentence 3 : a decree in bankruptcy — **ad-ju-di-ca-to-ry** \-jūd-i-kā-tōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj*